REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,059.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves Bombay	5	Leaves Tuticorin	13
Ratnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingoria	6	„ Galle	15
„ Goa	7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	20
„ Mangalore	8	„ Coconada	22
„ Cananore	8	„ Masulipatam	23
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Calingapatam	24
„ Pangim	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppy	11	Arrives at CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which proceed to Batavia.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Baghdad via the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, and MOHAMMERAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSHIRE	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Gwadur	9	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	11	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	30
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	Jan. 1
„ Bushire	19	„ Muscat	3
„ Fao	19	„ Gwadur	5
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSHIRE	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Suez and Aden, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

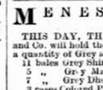
STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peaso, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurnee, Butinghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, and Goa Settling.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Rampart Gate Street, No. 20, in the house of ROWJEE OOKCHUND DAS BAI, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bowbazar Chukle, west of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£45	£4	Including Wines. Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35		

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail on the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"EGYPTIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 4th proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	£50
Do. Liverpool	£90

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

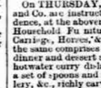
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)



THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

1st Class to Suez	£90
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. MALWA,	2,993	450	Dec.	7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA,	1,874	400	„	14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR,	2,725	450	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,981	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,699	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	460	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.) Captain T. H. Tennock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,

"KING ARTHUR,"

Lieut. Somerset Johnstone, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,999 Tons register ed, 800 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14 January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has not inland accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewards.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship KING-STON, Captain Vousden, arrived from London, are request d to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods, as no claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE—The undersigned will sell at their Auction Rooms on Saturday next the 5th instant at 2 P.M. about 1,253 tons of Bengal Mill-Dirty Coals now on board the ship Chandos lying in the Harbour on account and risk of Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, the first purchaser.

Conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

11 bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8, 9 lbs
5 „ Grey Madapollams, 5 lbs
7 „ Grey Dhoties.
3 cases Colored Prints.
2 bales Mule Twist, No. 60.
2 cases Alpaca and Cotton Umbrellas.
3 bundles China Mats, &c., &c.
1 coil Rice rope.
1 case fine plain white gauze.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX HOUNDS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

11 couples of Fox Hounds, just imported, fine healthy young Hounds.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, full-sized grand Square Piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," at No. 17, Church Gate street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of PAUL MOWJE, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed and refused Goods, grain, cotton, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Byculla Bunder.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned premises, large quantity of grain, cotton, sweepings, old iron hoops, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Light-house.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major W. Niven, the same comprises rich cut hollow stem glasswaire, handsome dinner and dessert services, test plated wate, such as 8 pair of bottwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, waiter, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved Blackwood furniture, a set of dining table, in 2 pieces, side board dining room chairs, circular pier and cold tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, English walnutwood chiffonier, a handsome pier glass in gilt frame, first-rate harmonium, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing table, a fine and cheval glasses, China cots, bureau, chest of drawers, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolechas the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nanduo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-di tion of Bhoolesh wur, co-taining by admeasurement three thousand eight hu dred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 403 406 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaishund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, Esquire, with the consent of the first mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurjeewun Jeewa and his wife Kesserbai, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, or family dwelling house standing thereon and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles and situate in and fronting on the west side of Kalbadevie road, in the subdistrict of Phoolchaukwar and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and eighty-three square yards be the same little more or less and is bounded on the north partly by the property of Sanchi der Luxumon Jeewy, and partly by the property of Philip De Lewis, on or towards the south partly by the property of Cassinath Mahadev Naik and Wittoba Mahadev Naik Pootrudar and partly by the house of Purshotum Heerachund, on or towards the west by a public street called Cavel street, and on or towards the east by the public road called Kalbadevie road, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 701 of Pension and Tax, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 51, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kesserbai and Hurjeewan Jeewan.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigoniums and a fine stephanotis, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1874.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, & LIVERPOOL.

THE first-class powerful Steamers BORROWDALE, 1,528 Tons, and ENNERDALE, 1,230 Tons, will leave positively early next week for Marseilles and Liverpool respectively, taking Passengers for the above named Ports. Both Steamers have splendid accommodation for a limited number.

First Class (without Wines) to Liverpool		£40
Do.	(do.) to Suez	£25
Do.	(do.) to Marseilles	£25
Deck (without Food) to Aden		Rs. 15
Do.	(do.) to Suez	Rs. 50

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.

No. 2, Hornby Row.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,697 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Byculla Club. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with board and lodging, exclusive of liquor. Address

HONORARY SECRETARY,

2nd December 1874. Byculla Club.

WANTED, an experienced practical ENGINEER, to take charge of Cotton Presses at Bhownuggur. Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB will be HELD in the Tent on the Esplanade on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 5 P.M. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

THOS. W. MOORE, Hon. Secy.

2nd December 1874.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM upon the Estate of the late JAMES FAICHNEY, Esquire, are requested to send in particulars thereof to the undersigned.

CHALK & TURNER,
Solicitors for the Executrix.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been requested by a number of Merchants, European and Native, to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING in the Rooms of the Chamber to discuss the question of the RAILWAY CARTING AGENCY.

In accordance with this request, a Public Meeting will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2nd December 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Rose & Co., has a large STOCK of Harrison Bros.' PLATED WARE of all description, Rich Dinner and Tea Services, Cut and Silver Glassware and Decanters to match, Salt Cellars with Plated Tiny Spoons, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, Water Filters, Single, Double, and Treble Branch Argand Lamps, Portico and Corridor Lamps, Tucker's Reading Lamps with Punkah; also a few samples of Rink and Sons' Patent Lamps, Hanging Hurricane Lamps, Bradley's Plate Powder. Articles hired for a day or month. Prices moderate.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frandt	...	...Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	...	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafite	...	„ 26	„
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	„ 15	„
Liebfraumilch	...	„ 20	„
Steinwein	...	„ 20	„
Marcobrunner	...	„ 25	„
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto		„ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.	
BEER—Star of India's Pale Ale	...	5 per doz. qts.	
Ditto	...	3 „ pts.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

TREAT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

JUST RECEIVED, a few Barrels of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, FOR SALE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! NANA SAHIB!!!

FOR SALE, at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Photographs of Nana Sahib.

Price 1 Rupee per Copy.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Just received ex s.s. STRATHCLYDE, a supply of Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & Co.'s × One Star COGNAC at—

Rs. 20-8 per dozen quarts.
Rs. 11-8 per dozen flasks, in 2 doz. cases.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormhajee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Equipoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

Witnessed by over 15,000 Persons during the 23 Performances of the

AMERICAN WAR DIORAMA.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, on THURSDAY will be the second Grand Family night, when no Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by his Lady or Family.

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5TH.

GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Pit	As. 8
Stalls	„ 1 8		

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER.....Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of CRUSTNARAO PURNANUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SUDANUND PURNANUND and RAMCHUNDER SHREWYASEE.....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament of Crustnarao Purnanund, late, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, to Sudanund Purnanund and Ramchunder Shrewyasee the Executors named in the Will of the said Testator.—Dated this 2nd day of December 1874.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH and FINAL CALL OF RUPEE 5 (025) ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE per Share of this Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 4th day of January 1875, after which date interest will be charged at the rate of annas 12 per cent. per mensem.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED for the Health Department 20 PAIRS of strong BULLOCKS, they must be sound, under seven and over 13 hands measuring from behind the hump, an examination of the bullocks, which may be offered for sale, will be made on 11 october 29th, at 6-30 A.M., at the Municipal Stable, Bores Bunder, Owners of bullocks are requested to attend to this.

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer,
Public Health Department Municipality.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PATENT MEDICINES.

CHARGES extremely moderate and fully 25 per cent less than other respectable Chemists in the Town. Out-station orders carefully and promptly executed.

Terms—Cash.

M. B. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
40, Bazarkot Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 127 of 1874.

SORABJEE NANABHOY GUZDER .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY GUSDER .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Batley, on the 13th day of August 1874, I, A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed in this Suit by the said order, will shortly sell by private contract either together or in parcels the undermentioned valuable properties, situate respectively at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and in Cowasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Offers for purchase are invited to be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 18th day of December next, instant.

All applications and enquiries to be made at the Office of the Undersigned where plans of the property may be seen.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with 2 sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 24693 square yards or thereabouts, and bound ed on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakadhy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10 containing 4047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3, and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7067 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank and partly by Chinar Banojee Street, on the north partly by the late Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jemsetjee Guzder and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4, and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow, and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 2020 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 3, on the west by Chinar Banojee Street on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 6, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Farzandary Land with the three dwelling houses, and buildings standing thereon situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 18, 10 and 11 containing by admeasurement 700 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy, on the north by the property of Cawasjee Eduljee Bimoji and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the proper y of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N.B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 5, CHURCH GATE, FORT.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 2nd DECEMBER 1874.

REUTER's telegram of yesterday evening reported the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing weaker, Surats depressed, sales 10,000 bales; and this morning's message gives the tone of the market as dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 5,000 bales. Spot prices yesterday were nominally unaltered, but Mid Uplands January February shipment was quoted at 7 9/16d. a decline of ¼d. per lb. since the 24th ultimo. In New York yesterday, futures were ¼ lower, and although Mid Uplands ready was still at 14¾ cents., gold was ¾ per cent lower, equal to a similar decline on the sterling cost.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Tuesdays' receipts	24,000	27,000	25,000
„ Exports to U. K.	18,000	6,000	2,000
Four days receipts	95,000	93,000	61,000
„ Exports to U. K.	23,000	25,000	18,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	1,369,000	1,689,000	1,267,000
„ Exports to U. K.	487,000	343,000	326,000

The comparison with last year now shows an excess in receipts of 280,000, and in exports to Great Britain of 144,000 bales, nor is there any apparent likelihood of this difference being reduced yet a while. On the contrary, private advices report that to all appearance the receipts promise to continue heavy for sometime. As might be expected under the circumstances, current estimates of the crop in Liverpool, are now being raised, the favourite figures for Consols this morning are quoted at 92 ex-dividend; French Rentes have advanced to 98¾.

The decline in Bar silver yesterday to 57¾d. per oz—which quotation is repeated in to-day's telegram—has apparently taken people here by surprise, Sterling Exchange having given way a half to three quarters per cent. The movement is believed to be due to the action of the German Government, who are reported not only to have made a further shipment of £300,000 to Calcutta, but to have come out as sellers in the London Market. After all, however, this possibility has always been apparent, and has frequently been pointed to as a probable check to any material advance in exchange, but as usual in such cases the effect is only shown after the cause has become an ascertained fact, when it comes suddenly and therefore with increased force. This morning business opened at the level of Is. 10 3/16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, but it soon became apparent that there were keen buyers but very few sellers of bills, and rates steadily drooped until at the close the following quotations were established:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 10 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	Is. 10¾d.	„
Documents do.	Is. 10¾ to 15-16d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions of importance; demand may be quoted at ¼ and 60 days' sight at 5 discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather steadier at yesterday's values, say:—Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103. Fives and half Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE Market continues devoid of animation, the only demand being for Bank of Bombays which have improved 1 per cent. for first issue, and ½ per cent. on second issue. Land shares are quiet, and Spinning Companies steady at unchanged values.

COTTON has been dull at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The anxiety to sell both ready old Cotton and new crop for forward delivery, increases, but exporters have no margin to work upon yet, and a further fall of quite Rs. 5 per candy would be necessary before an active business could be done on present Liverpool prices.

FREIGHTS by read ysteamer are nominally firmer, speculators asking £2 7 6, but with five steamers to commence loading for Liverpool in the course of a few days, there is no inducement to pay the rate. The "J. C. Stevenson" has been taken up for Liverpool at £2-2-6 and the Ballona from Kurrachee at £2-11-3 per ton, future loading is now running from 4 to 4½ millions of bales. The apparent steadiness of prices in Liverpool under such adverse reports is the subject of general remark here, but the fact is, that the stereotyped character of Reuter's telegrams fail to convey a true idea of the position. Private massages for some time back have reported extreme depression, Surats as a general rule being almost unsaleable, and there are sellers of the new crop of Bombay descriptions, for future delivery, at, in some instances, quite ½d. per lb. under the net cost here. If, however, the basis of 7 9/16d. for Mid Uplands to arrive in Liverpool in March, is anything like an indication of the probable level to which prices are likely to descend, the "bears" are not far out, as we must look for Fair Dhollera declining to about 4½d. per lb.; and low as this figure may appear, American crop of over 4 millions renders it very probably, last season showing very clearly that such an out-turn aided by a full Indian crop is more than sufficient for the consuming power of the world.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet and weaker, but the only alteration in prices was a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Yarns.

Coffee has declined a further Is. per cwt. but Seeds and Oils are unchanged, same—£2 10 0 for January and £2-12-6 for February.

PIECE GOODS are very dull, the enquiry being most limited both from first hands to the Bazaar, prices however are the same.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value p.sh.	paid up.	Last div. decl.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91 x3
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	617½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
6,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
6,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	225	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	690
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,800
1000	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	500
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,350
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
250	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	...	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,250	all	70p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
251	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	1,600
350	8,500	all	Rs.220	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	350
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,460	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
200	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	400
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Samson's Press Co.....	1,040
400	800	75	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	300
100	1,000	75	Rs. 75	Sindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
120	1,500	1,350	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-220	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	19-19½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	63-63½	do.	Ditto	—
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£10	109-11	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

67	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,170
600	2,500	all	p.	Bilaswangee M. & P. Co	2,020
200	1,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay United	1,320
1,600	150	150	10%	Broach Mills	255
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,400	4,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,660
1,200	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,205
1,500	1,000	all	112p.c.	Great Eastern	1,550
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,260
710	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
400	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,260
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning.....	1,395
320	1,000	500	65 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,395
2,000	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
4,000	625	all	340%	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
300	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,450
600	1,000	25	31p.c.	Do. 2d. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,300
8,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	200 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,600
6,000	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 28th November 1874.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 428¾ Miles.	
Coaching	52,200 0 0
Merchandize	52,358 0 0
Telegraph	551 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,06,109 0 0
Corresponding week in November 1873. Open 411¾ Miles.	
Coaching	55,042 0 0
Merchandize	62,125 0 0
Earth Trains	472 0 0
Electric Telegraph	549 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,18,191 0 0
Decrease Rs.....	12,082 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F W Hodges, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo and 937 adults, and 20 children, as pilgrims.

THE SHIP CHANDAS, 1,450 tons, Captain S Ross, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Shield (July 5th) brought 1,953 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE BARQUE OPHIR, 787 tons, Captain P L Nygard, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Newcastle (July 27th), with a cargo of 1,140 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MINDORA, 971 tons, Captain John Slack, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (July 17th) brought 1,415 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE SHIP DORSET, 1,265 tons, Captain J Fish, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (July 6th) with a cargo of 11,350 bars iron, 4,534 hogsheads beer, 4 coils rope, 4,000 bricks, and 10 casks clay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Peel, Cassels and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Ophir.....	Hygard.....	Newcastle, July 27.
2	Alcede	Havelson	Newcastle, July 9.
	Dorset	Fish	London, July 6.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Emblehope, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Torino (s).....Etsoli .....P. not mentioned, Oct 9.
28 Sir J. Lawrence (s).Baldwin .....Chandhally, Nov 27.
Stockbridge.....Laing .....Liverpool, Aug 16.
Morning Star.....McMillan .....Shields, June 4.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
28 Curlew (s)..... ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pernambuco s, 2 cases cochineal, Ruttonjee Nowrojee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 47 cases paper and 2 cases thread, Bhicoo Sarba & Co; 47 barrels pork, 50 barrels flour, 5 kegs suet, 5 packages beef and 10 hogs-head rum, Scrabjee Pestonjee & Co; 100 cases sherry, and 1 hogshed cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 26 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Thibet s, 5 cases beads, Cadirbhoy Esso-bhoy.
Teviot s, 15 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 13 cases gingerwine, 25 cases rum and 14 cases whiskey, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 16 cases acid, Burjorje Dhunjeebhoy; 25 cases gingerwine, and 1 case orange wine, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 6 cases dye, Vastaram Tribhowan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 35 bales wool, Soonderdas Mooljee; 6 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Khimjee; 25 bales wool, Abdoola Mamon; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vursi; 147 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 19 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 72 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 222 bales cotton, Rhimsee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 75 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 38 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 180 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Ramedale s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Rahi Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Cursondass Callianjee; 192 bales cotton, Lulloo Purbhoodass; 250 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee & Co; 29 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co; 73 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 163 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 15 bales wool, S. Tyabjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Hurjeev Jeena.
Woodburn s, 393 cwts horns, H. N. Momed; 164 cwts coir yarn, Rogay Amerchund.
Strathclyde s, 325 cwts horns, R. Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s, 754 bags coffee and 38 cases cardamoms, P & O Co; 750 cwts myrabollams, Nursey Khatow; 80 cwts gallingall, Framjee Keval; 240 cwts salt, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 12 bundles Eceth, Ranchordall Girdhurlall; 1,200 cwts gingelly seed, Gangjee Nurput; 9 bundles Eceth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 581 cwts sandalwood, Vinay & Co; 5 bales hides, Surjf Durreeb; 21 cases Mo' P shells, Nursotum Jaitha; 12 cases Mo' P shells, Goculdass Huricewan; 41 bundles E teeth, S Futtabhoy; 94 cwts horns, D Hasen; 3,000 cwts myrabolls, Rahi Brothers; 5 cases fishmaws, A Baboo; 11 bundles ivory, Remtoola Gulamahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Malwa s, 225 bales cotton, Whittle & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 200 bales cotton, G. Sizer & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ettore s, 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, Rahi Brothers; 1,200 cwts gingellyseed, A Kunkler & Co; 1,050 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 435 cwts sandalwood, Carimbhoy Ebram; 56 bales cotton, Sewaram Khoonkhund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2ND DECEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd December, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Suez, 2nd December, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 38 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 1st December, 8-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.
Via Suez, 2nd December, 12-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.
Latest date from China.
Via Singapore, 2nd December, 5-50 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 42 minutes.
Latest date from Australia.
Via Singapore, 2nd December, 5-45 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd December is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 52	0 9
„ Galle	3 23	2 20
„ Kurrachee	1 44	0 5
„ Madras	0 37	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 2nd December, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd December, 2-20 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd December, 1 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT COL. G. ADEY, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

SUB-CONDUCTOR J. KERR, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

MAJOR J. G. WATTS, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Lieut. Col. Morris, officiating Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

THE furlough to Europe granted to Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kolapore and Southern Maratha Country, is to have effect from the date of his departure in the current month.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 1.

Thomas, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

DECEMBER 2.

Padday, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Rawal Pindee.

HIGH COURT—3RD DECEMBER.

(Appeal Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

107-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Pestonjee v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrao Ibhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and others—Hetcher and Smith.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

325-73—Mr Fletcher—Savitribai, widow, and another v Luxmibai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
48 & 186-72—Crawford and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

114-72—Crawford and Bovey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzoola Khaslani v Purmanundas Madowdass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncbund Sewdass and another v Mookhund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.
752-72—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Framjee Muncherji v Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee and others—Shamrao Pandurung
233-74—K Morojee—Puddomsey Dhunjee v Ahmed Sulleeman—M B Barbhoys.
383-71—Hearn and Cleveland—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Ujeramull Jaichund and another.
506-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum —M M Munshi.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

560-74—In Person—Shera Kheta and others v Joseph de Souza—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel v Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Noorunjee Velljie and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
548-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sutram v Hurjee Hansraj and others—Shamrao Pandoorung and Tyabjee and Sayani.
426-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Bovey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEGGATE—November 29th, at Rajcote, the wife of Surgeon A. J. Leggate, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORSFORD—November 28th, at Roy Bareilly, Oudh, the wife of Captain Norman Horsford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
TREGEAR—November 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain V. W. Tregear, 41st Regiment B.I., of a son.
WOODWARD—November 27th, at 41, Esplanade, Calcutta, the wife of J. V. Woodward, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WARD—November 22nd, at Rampore Beauleah, John Ward, Esq., B.C.S.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

BARODA affairs have lately developed such a number of extraordinary phases that we dare say our readers have arrived at that condition of mind when scarcely any occurrence in the Gaekwar's dominions could astonish them. We doubt not, however, that they will be surprised when we inform them this morning that Colonel Phayre ceases to be Resident of Baroda after the expiration of this week—perhaps has already done so. The circumstance will seem to be the more surprising when it is remembered that hitherto the belief has been generally entertained that that gentleman possessed the confidence both of the local Government and the Government of India. It is certain that Colonel Phayre was a favourite with the Bombay Government, which contrived to indicate to the Gaekwar and his surroundings that they approved of the general policy of the Residency, though they may not have done so in certain specific instances in which the Gaekwar and Colonel Phayre happened to come into collision. His antecedents on the Sind frontier, where he conducted matters with a firmness and skill which kept the rude Chiefs of Khelat and Beloochistan in tolerable order, were a justification to a great extent of the Bombay Government's confidence in him as a Political Officer well fitted to watch the course of affairs in the Court of Baroda. And if we are not mistaken, the Government of India, when they sent the Gaekwar the Secretary of State's decision upon the state of affairs disclosed before Colonel Meade's Commission, accompanied it with the intimation that Colonel Phayre was a man after their own heart. But Ixion's wheel takes one more turn, and the man who was high in the confidence of his employers apparently ceases to be so—at all events in the conduct of affairs at Baroda.

It may be asked, who is the man whom it is considered necessary to appoint to represent the British Government in the Court of Baroda during the present crisis in the affairs of that remarkable State? Well, the man is Sir Lewis Pelly. If the condition of Baroda is such that it is requisite to set aside an able officer like Colonel Phayre, there can be little doubt that in choosing Sir Lewis Pelly the Government of India have made a shrewd selection, for he is one of the old *regime* of political officers who have adorned good hard training by caution and native ability. He has had experience in some of the most difficult outposts of British India. He had his turn on the Sind frontier under General John Jacob, and for many years he was at the head of the Residency in the Persian Gulf. As an acknowledgment of his labours, his sovereign lately added a title to his name, and a more substantial reward was shortly afterwards conferred upon him when he was appointed Agent for the Governor-General in Rajpootana. On abandoning this appointment, he intended to go home on furlough; but a few days ago it became known that an emergency had arisen which had made the Government of India determine to keep him in the east for some time longer. It was generally surmised that Affghanistan was to be the new arena for his operations; but, as we have said, his services have been called for in a sphere scarcely less troubled than the Ameer's dominions, and much nearer home. Baroda and its intrigues will be by no means new to him. In 1854, when General Outram was Resident there, Lieutenant Pelly was the assistant Resident, and one of the special duties he performed was the prosecution of the Khutput Inquiry, which ended in a diplomatic victory for General Outram against the tricks of Syajee Rao Gaekwar and his courtiers. We have heard it said that an attempt was made to poison Sir James Outram from political motives, and if this is the case (though we have good reason to doubt it), Sir Lewis Pelly will have known Baroda in days almost as dark as those of the present, when an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre has just been discovered. The powers with which the Government of India have now armed him are ample. At Baroda he will not be Resident alone—he will be Agent for the Governor-General in the Gaekwar's territory. He is authorised to inquire into the general state of the administration of Baroda and to report to Lord Northbrook. The report is to be sent to the Governor-General within eight or ten months, and we can imagine that if it cannot be shown during that time that any real improvement has taken place in the conduct of affairs since the Secretary of State put the Gaekwar upon his good behaviour for a certain period of probation, other means than Gaekwaree rule will be employed to rescue a numerous population and a fine country from further oppression and gross mismanagement.

Information from Baroda shows that many rumours are already afloat there regarding Colonel Phayre's supersession by Sir Lewis Pelly. In the Gaekwar's Court joy reigneth, for Colonel Phayre never had any sympathies with Mulharrao or his durbarees, by whom the change is looked upon as a triumph for the Gaekwar. For our part, we do not think the Gaekwar has much cause to rejoice, for the change ought to be to him full of significance. We have no doubt that the Viceroy has appointed Sir Lewis Pelly to the Agency to the Governor Geenral in Baroda in order, in the event of the worst ultimately happening to Mulharrao, to deprive him of the excuse that though the Supreme Government gave him a certain time within which he must set his house in order, yet he was not permitted a fair opportunity of doing so, in consequence of Colonel Phayre's opposition to many of his devices. Perhaps the proper time at which the Viceroy ought to have made a change in the Residency was when Mulharrao was put upon his period of probation of good behaviour, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was permitted to remain in office as Dewan. At this time, the change seems to bear harshly on Colonel Phayre, who, relying upon the approval of the Viceroy and the support of the local Government, probably went as far as he could in criticising the actions of the Gaekwar's government. The length he did go in that direction has evidently displeased the Government of India; but we hope it will not be forgotten that in a State like Baroda, where corruption and misgovernment exist on every side, a policy of moderation or total abstinence from interfering is one which few British Political Residents could carry out successfully. If Colonel Phayre has been dismissed because of the representations of the Gaekwar, perhaps His Highness has some reason to believe that he has won a point in the game; but, nevertheless, he should remember that Sir Lewis Pelly's appointment deprives him of any future excuse for not properly administering the affairs of his kingdom. Sir Lewis Pelly goes to Baroda without the prejudices which an intimate acquaintance with the intrigues of Mulharrao and his associates might have implanted in Colonel Phayre; but he does not go with his eyes shut, and if the next few months do not induce him to report favourably to the Governor-General on the state of the administration of Baroda by the Gaekwar's Government, then Mulharrao may have very little reason to rejoice over the day that ushered Sir Lewis Pelly to his notice instead of that (to him) obnoxious and obstructive Resident, Colonel Phayre.

As a correspondent informed us some time ago, the attempt of Kalianji Dharmsi to get Colonel Anderson to make him Karbharee of Kotra Sangranee in Kattywar has signally failed. Colonel Anderson has known him too well through a series of years, and accordingly, like the deaf adder, refused to listen to the application. Had the appointment been made the public would have been very much surprised, for both Kalianji and his brother Parshotum Dharmsi have been a good deal before the public of late years. Sergeant Atkinson of the Bombay Bar prosecuted them both before the Judicial Assistant for fraudulently inciting two tailors to swear that the Chief of Gondul was a tailor's son, and not a Rajput. They were acquitted, but Kalianji admitted that he was the writer of the letter which induced the tailors to present themselves before Colonel Anderson. It appeared that Colonel Anderson had forbidden Kalianji and Parshotum to come into the Agency house for some previous transaction; and Sergeant Atkinson called witnesses to prove a curious attempt at obtaining an introduction. Evidence was given to show that they went to the domestic tailor of a gallant officer in Rajkote to get introduced to the officer by him, hoping that the officer would then manage to introduce them to Colonel Anderson. This very curious attempt failed; it was fully enquired into in open Court and all the tailors of Rajkote appeared on the occasion. A very curious draft of a letter found by Mr. Aston in searching the house of Kalianji was also discussed, in which there were mysterious allusions to a tailor's man as enjoying an abundant influence, to the Agent as having resolved to form his own opinions without the help of Sheristedars, and to other matters. This successful attempt to annoy the Gondul Durbar of course excited much attention; and when Kalianji escaped from the criminal charge his fame rose rapidly as an able man about the Agency to whom delicate matters might safely be intrusted. The next affair of the twins, or rather of Parshotum alone, occurred at some Katty place in Major LeGeyt's districts. One Wala Katty Chief led a band of men against the owner of a village and some bloodshed occurred, but the bodies could not be found. Parshotum was at that time the Karbharee of the Chief, who lost some of his jurisdiction immediately afterwards as a kind of punishment. After these exploits they remained quiet for some time, like dormice in a snug nest: but again the Bombay Bar had an opportunity of handling Kalianji's name in 1872 when the Judicial Commissioner was holding the enquiry into the Jaitpur case. This is the peculiar trial in which Mr. Gregor Grant's name has become most widely known: so that his name will never be forgotten in Jaitpur, but will undoubtedly last longer than the new bridge over the River Bhadur at that town, if Mr. Gregor Grant wins the case. It seemed that in 1870, before the Government re-opened the case, the Jaitpur claimant made a petition to Colonel Anderson to the effect that one of the Jaitpur ladies, Vijul Bai, was wasting the property awarded her by Government. Without hearing what Vijul Bai had to say, the Politicals took the unprecedented measure of searching her house and making an inventory of her goods, a proceeding which is extremely distasteful to a lady of rank, as it is usually only applied to criminals and seldom to zenana ladies on the mere statements of their enemies. This was Mr. Branson's argument: he denounced the business as an unwarrantable disobedience of the order of Government giving Vijul Bai the property: she might do what she liked with it after that as it was her own. Major LeGeyt's Sheristadar was the man who made the search, and he, Bapujee, carried away the celebrated bag of papers. When the Counsel were quarrelling about whether the bag should be unsealed, the Judicial officer said he wanted to know who had ordered the search, whether it was Colonel Anderson or Major LeGeyt as there appeared no written order to carry away Vijul Bai's things. So Major Watson, who had succeeded Major LeGeyt, was desired to find out and report. He reported that the Sheristadar had got some orders from Major LeGeyt, but the transaction had begun on a private letter from Colonel Anderson to that gentleman which this same Kalianji Dharmsi and one Loma Bussia, a relation of the claimant, had carried from Rajkote. At least this was the Sheristadar Bapujee's statement, but the claimant's Counsel, who wanted to get the bag of papers opened, did not offer to produce any copy of the private letter although the Court asked for it. The result was that Mr. Jardine said that the papers belonged to Vijul Bai according to the decree of Government: that he could not allow anybody but Vijul Bai to read them, nor could he give any effect to the search nor allow anybody but Government to interfere or set aside the judicial decrees of Government and especially by a most oppressive procedure of criminal law in an irregular civil proceeding. They might go to Colonel Anderson if they liked, but notice must be given to Mr. Branson in order that he might be present at the hearing before the learned Colonel. They never went, and the bundles remained unopened, and the claimant admitted that his previous statements about the papers having a connection with the case were without foundation. This was the second occasion that Kalianji's name was handled by the Bombay Bar, and of course that gave him much additional eclat, people naturally thinking that he was the right sort of man to get the Government orders reversed. Under all these circumstances, we are sure that the public will appreciate the wisdom of Colonel Anderson's resolve not to allow Kalianji to act as Chief Karbharee of Kotra Sangranee. If he were a Barrister or even a Sannudee Vakil, these intermeddlings in cases pending before the Agency might be less irregular: as he is neither, but only a Bhattia of Rajkote, some explanation of the practice seems required, and as to how he could be listened to in the Jaitpur case. We are very glad that the recent application about the Karbhareeship came up in Colonel Anderson's time: and have no doubt that the decision come to will have the effect of stopping many similar applications from commonplace people who think themselves competent to manage native States.

Colonel Anderson's decision will also have some effect in stopping this intermeddling of Bhattias and others in the political affairs of native chiefs. No reason was given for the private letter to Major LeGeyt having been consigned to the hands of Loma Bussia and Kalianjee, neither was this statement, which was made by Bapujee, the Sheristedar, and certified by Major Watson to the Court, ever contradicted, although it was publicly discussed by the barristers. On the contrary, Bapujee was appointed Sheristedar to the Judicial Assistant, who protested against it in his Court, as the evidence of Vijul Bai had not then been taken. However, Colonel Anderson repeated his orders, and the Judicial Assistant had to obey them, and to instal Bapujee long before Colonel Anderson's telegram forbade Mr. Jardine's delivering his judgment. In the meantime, Kattywar rests well satisfied with this conclusion of the case having entire confidence in Colonel Anderson's vast experience and superior judicial knowledge, as also in his father-in-law, Mr. Gregor Grant, as an advocate before the Secretary of State. Few men have had better opportunities of gauging the native character, and seeing through an intrigue. At the same time, in the interests of public justice and decorous procedure, we would suggest that the relations of laymen like Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. Kalianjee Dharmsi, and the young gentleman who recently interfered in the Wadwan Bai's case, should be made public: and that they should be required to qualify by examination and to file powers of attorney whenever they are retained by native chiefs.

PROPOSITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DECENCY IN BOMBAY.

"The tailor stays thy leisure
To deck thy body with his rustling treasure."
SHAKESPEARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading a very sensible letter signed "Progress" appearing in your columns, I think I am justified in remarking that seeing the headlong speed at which reforms are advocated and the spread of a benign (?) civilization effected, we should not be surprised if one of these days all the Jane Prudes and Jack Sensitives of Bombay were to put forward a requisition to the authorities that all the "dogs in the town and island" should be put in pyjamas! This requisition will of course emanate as the result of a numerously-attended and influential meeting duly convened by the Sheriff; and will be signed by all the Jacks and Janes aforesaid without exception. Won't the Municipal authorities look blue? For, of course, in the event of such a requisition being made (and in the present highly sensitive state of the eyes and nose of "Progress," it is by no means improbable) the Municipality will have to charge itself with the due direction and carrying out of a scheme that promises so effectually to save Western civilization (as prevailing evidently in Bombay) from being shocked and offended by canine indecorousness or any other equally enormous nuisance. When this subject (of extremely vital importance, we must all admit) comes for discussion before the Corporation, I think we may well promise ourselves highly comical and amusing proceedings. And if it is once resolved (and I don't

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1st Dec, Aft

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed weaker. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quieter and weaker.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 7s.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 3d.

40's Mule Twist ..... 0s. 11¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93.

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 98.

Bar Silver 57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Palestine and Hindostan.

SUPERSESSION OF COLONEL PHAYRE BY SIR LEWIS PELLY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

BARODA, 2ND DECEMBER.

Rumour here states that Colonel Pelly succeeds Colonel Phayre as Resident.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S APPOINTMENT AS RESIDENT OF BARODA.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE *Pioneer's* report that Sir Lewis Pelly will head a mission shortly to Affghanistan, is unfounded. Sir Lewis Pelly goes to Baroda to assist the Gaekwar in the reformation of the management of his State in pursuance of the Gaekwar's promise consequent on the Baroda Commission. This change has nothing to do with the attempted poisoning case; the arrangement having been determined on before that event occurred.

KHELAT AFFAIRS AND THE COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

KURRACHEE, 2ND DECEMBER.

Sir William Merewether leaves by Friday's steamer for Calcutta about Khelat affairs.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ALLAHABAD, 2ND DECEMBER.

Twenty-five days' supplies will reach Harsmuttee to-day. The Force will be ready next week for an advance to Borhani. Troops are complete. No sickness yet. Rations are excellent.

WE understand that Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly leaves Bombay to-day, to take up at Baroda his new appointment of Agent for the Governor-General in the Gaekwar's territory. Colonel Phayre will probably revert to the military department.

THE navigation of the Agra Canal is to be opened to the public on the 1st of December.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY returned to Hong Kong per M. M. Steamer Peiho, on the 5th ultimo and landed quite privately.

THE death of Mr. John Ward, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Rampur Beauliah, Rajshahi, on the 22nd instant, is announced.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that the Governor-General has exempted lac-dye from export duty, from the 30th ultimo.

Two fine white elephants—a very pretty pair—have been put down to Rangoon by the King of Burmah to be forwarded by steamer to Europe as a present to the King of Italy.

SURGEON-GENERAL GORDON, C. B., has arrived at Madras, and assumed charge of his office of Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, in that Presidency. Deputy Surgeon-General Massy, who had been officiating, reverting to his own appointment at Bangalore.

THE *Diario Popolar* in noticing the fact of the sudden disappearance of about 200 young men from Lisbon between the ages of 16 and 18, remarks that they have probably been engaged for service with the Carlist forces in Spain. The police were making enquiries about the matter.

THE vessel Torres Novas has arrived at Goa from Carwar bringing the Portuguese deserters captured by the English Police there. They are confined in the Fort at Aguada awaiting court-martial. Property of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 was found upon the prisoners, who had divided the booty; it was secured in small bags about their person.

THERE has been another severe typhoon in the China Sea, which was encountered by the P. and O. extra steamer Coiumbian on the 13th instant, on her way from Hong Kong to Singapore, in which she lost two boats, had her bulwarks washed away and sustained other damage. The storm is described as of great violence, and we shall probably hear of further casualties.

INFORMATION from Macao is very laudatory of the Italian Sisters of Charity, established there about a year ago, for the assistance they rendered to the helpless victims of the late typhoon. They have converted their dwelling into a hospital where a number of sick and aged women are sheltered, and who receive, gratis, food and medicine provided by the sisters.

SIR HENRY DAVIES held a Darbar at Banda Dand Shah in the Kohat District on the 16th inst., when several native chiefs were presented to him. It is expected that His Honour will leave his present Camp near Dera Ismail Khan to join Lady Davies at Mooltan for a short time and that he will return by the new Jhung and Cheechawutnee route to Dera Ismail about the 15th December.

UNFAVOURABLE reports, the *Pioneer* says, have been received from the Pokur Fair in Rajpootana. The Agent to the Governor-General has been there presenting prizes to the owners of the best horses, but the fair, as a whole, is pronounced to have been a failure—a result much to be regretted, as the Government of India will hardly be encouraged to repeat the liberality it has shown this year in giving prizes.

BY the last Australian Mail, we learn that some activity prevailed in the shipment of horses to India. The Hawarden Castle 1,101 tons, sailed for Calcutta on October 24th, with 186 horses. The Antiope 1,443 tons, was loading for Madras and Calcutta. The Peterborough, 1,680 tons, had been chartered for Madras and Calcutta, with horses at £9 per head—landing alive; and the Eurynome, 1,163 tons, for Madras at £1,100 lump sum,

THE following specimen of an essay "On the Bengal Famine" is offered by the *Englishman's* weekly writer as an instance of the progress of education in British Burmah:—"The people of Bengal families are named Bengalies. Their languages are of another sorts. The Bengalies are divided, according to their casts. Such as, Hindoos and many other kinds, the Bengalies have very nice industry. Some are well qualified and some others are unqualified. Some Bengalies conducts are very bad. But there are another Bengalies who are very respectful and knowledge people. Their songs are very difficult we cannot understand it. Some are well dressed and fashionable men in Bengalies."

THE *Madras Mail* learns from Vizianagram, that a public meeting had been convened on Friday last under the auspices of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, supported by the Collector of the District, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of laying down a line of rail between Vizianagaram, His Highness' capital, and the town of Raepore in the Nagpore territory. The construction of this line will, it is said, cost 2 crores of rupees, towards which the Maharajah has offered to contribute 14 lakhs of rupees, and Her Highness the Ranee of Bobbilli 4 lakhs, It is not unlikely that other native magnates and capitalists will be induced to join in the scheme, and the line when completed, will, it is thought, contribute not a little towards imparting a stimulus to the trade between the Central Provinces and the Coast.

A GOVERNMENT resolution has been issued upon the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Works in Sind for 1872-73, submitted by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind under date October 19th, 1874. The Governor in Council remarks that, though not so late as the report for the previous year, it is still very late, and expresses a hope that more punctuality will be obtained in future, and that the report for 1873-74, now nearly due, may be submitted before the Executive Officers leave for the Districts for the ensuing working season. The revenue shows an increase of Rs 1,30,857 over the average of the three preceding years, and the area of irrigation an increase of 202,942 acres. Certain suggestions are offered as to the method of tabulating the statements, and alterations in some particular respects, are hinted at: admitting that the preparation of such statements is laborious, Government recommend the appointment of an accountant specially trained for the work, should Colonal Merriman find his present establishment insufficient for the purpose.

A WEEK ago, we published a list of the names of 27 persons who were said to have been saved from the wrecks of the ships French Empire and City of Edinburgh, sank at the Sandheads, and which persons were said to have arrived at Pooree. Strange to say, however, notwithstanding the circumstantial fact of their names being mentioned, there would yet seem to be some doubt as to the correctness of the statement. Of the last Calcutta papers to hand, one says that, up to the latest accounts received, only 26 persons in all have been saved (these were mostly picked up by vessels at the Sandheads) and it is much feared that many belonging to the French Empire have been lost. Another Calcutta paper, that one indeed which had first given publicity to the statement alluded to above, says that on applying for information at the Master Attendant's Office the only reply vouchsafed was the following:—We have no official intimation of a boat of the ship French Empire having reached Pooree." Not another word, adds our contemporary, and yet, quite sufficient doubt is cast on the story to damp all the hopes of the inquirers.

SOME interesting papers are published in the last *Gazette of India* with respect to the production of iron in the Central Provinces, accompanied by a minute from the Chief Commissioner strongly recommending sanction for the construction of experimental works at Warora where the coal at present being raised will offer facilities for the experiment. The value and extent of the iron ores has been fully attested by Messrs. Bauerman, Hughes, and Ness. The question which has to be decided is the suitability of the coal for employment in the manufacture of iron; for, remarks the Chief Commissioner, were it found completely suited for this purpose, the proximity of large deposits of excellent ore, together with limestone for fluxing, would afford facilities for iron manufacture unequalled in any known locality in India, the tract being directly connected by rail with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The single disadvantage which Warora presents as a permanent site is its distance from the iron ore deposits of Peopulgaon and Lohara, the former, which is the nearer of the two, being 41 miles off. This would involve heavy outlay for a tramway. At Bundur, where there is apparently an ample coal field, as noted by Mr. Hughes, the ore of Peopulgaon is only 14 miles distant, with abundance of limestone at Minjari within 4 miles. Bundur would, however, require to be connected with the Wardha Railway, whereas Warora is one terminus of the line.

A REPORT on the working and progress of district Savings' Banks in the several Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in British Burmah, in the Berars, and in the districts under the Government of India, published in the last *Gazette of India* shews that there are at present 137 banks open, twenty-four of which were opened during the year. Nineteen others have been opened during this year, that there remain but two to be opened in the N. W. Provinces, and nine in the Punjab to complete the number sanctioned in October 1873. The banks are thus distributed: 50 in Bengal, 22 in the N. W. Provinces, 12 in Oudh, 15 in the Punjab, 19 in Oudh, 13 in Burmah, 2 in the Berars, and 4 under the Government of India. The number of accounts open was 5,427, with a balance at their credit of Rs. 11,80,750, which showed an increase of Rs. 1,681 in the number of depositors, and of Rs. 4,15,191 in the amount at their credit, as compared with the previous year. The depositors consist of 4,200 natives, 1,036 Europeans and Eurasians, and 191 local institutions. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 217, being an increase of Rs. 13 over the average of the previous year. The proportion of withdrawls to deposits was about 60 per cent. The depositors are also classified: Having fixed incomes, 2,719; having variable incomes, 392; domestic, 966; commercial, 297; agricultural, 131; industrial, 67; indefinite 855. The amount paid by Government as interest during the year was Rs. 34,664.

THE Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in moving the first reading of a "Supply Bill," for the contingent services of 1875, remarked that the revenue returns had so far been very satisfactory, and there was reason to believe that the revenue for the current year will surpass that of any previous year, but it must be borne in mind that a portion thereof was due to the pearl fishery, and the refund of the Military contribution. Allowance having been made for these special circumstances, the revenue for the coming year has been estimated at Rs, 12,817,400 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—Permanent charges, Rs. 2,085,881; Military contribution, Rs. 1.300.000; Railway interest and sinking fund, Rs. 618,666; leaving a balance unappropriated of Rs. 8,812,226. From this amount it is proposed to expend on establishments, Rs. 1,849,916; services exclusive of establishments, Rs. 3,177, 613; Public works, Rs. 2,776,876; and Railway construction, Rs. 150,000, making a total of Rs. 8,484,408, thus leaving unappropriated Rs. 324, 428, of the amount estimated, as shewn above. With respect to the item of Rs. 150,000 asked for railway construction, the Colonial Secretary pointed out that the sum actually borrowed on account of the Navalapitiya extension under the Ordinance of 1872 was Rs. 400,000 of which Rs. 150,000 has already been paid, leaving a total debt on that account amounting to Rs. 250,000 which falls due during 1876 and 1877. The motion having been seconded by the Auditor General was duly carried.

LIEUT. DAWSON, R.N., Admiralty Surveyor, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says, has completed a chart of the recent discoveries made on the north-east coast of New Guinea by Captain Moresby in H.M.S. Basilisk, which contains a correct delineation of a part of the coast which had previously been unknown. The chart, on which Lieutenant Dawson has been engaged for some time past, has re-marked upon it the discoveries made by Captain Moresby during the present year. It comprises some 200 miles in length of coast, including the D'Entrecasteaux Islands (Ferguson, Goodenough and Normanby) Islands, and the newly-found chanel so far as it has been surveyed. There are represented Goschen Strait, which is full of reefs carefully marked with all the soundings fixed; Ward Hunt Strait, which is supposed to be similar in character to Goschen Strait; so that it would be hazardous for vessels to take that passage until it had been properly surveyed; Goodenough Bay, Collingwood Bay, apparently abounding in reefs and patches; Cape Riche to the N.W., which being backed by low land, appeared from D'Entrecasteaux's ship to be an island: Hercules Bay, coast of Huon Gulf, apparently destitute of good anchorage,—two small rivers discharging themselves into the sea at the head, their waters disclouring the sea for a mile and a half out; and Cape Cretin, the surveys of which are the furthest north as yet charted. D'Entrecasteaux's coast line from the head of Huon Gulf to Cretin Cape and Islands, was found to be remarkably accurate. Lieutenant Dawson has carefully represented the character of the land, and wherever prominent mountains bounded the coast, they were fixed from the positions upon which the survey depends. The characteristics of the coast, and of the country inland for from three miles in some places to ten miles in others, are carefully described. What was called East Cape by D'Entrecasteaux was found to be a series of islands. In the next chart it is proposed to represent the coast from Cape Cretin to Astrolabe Gulf.

HIGH COURT.—30TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

MUNCHERJEE AND DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVER V. MEETHIBAIE, WIDOW OF COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs for an order that the Receiver, (Mr. Fiynn) be at liberty to pay out of the monies coming into his hands, as Receiver, the debts amounting to about three lakhs of rupees, due by the estate of the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, such debts being first proved to the satisfaction of the Receiver, or the Commissioner for taking accounts, &c., of the Court; and also that the Receiver be at liberty to advance to the plaintiffs Rupees 300 each, monthly, for their maintenance until the further order of the Court, the sums so to be advanced being debited against them on account of their share in the estate of their father, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy. The motion was grounded on an affidavit made by Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee one of the plaintiffs.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Syani, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and said that he consented to the order being made with this addition, that his client should be allowed to receive on account of her share in the estate Rupees 300 monthly for her maintenance.

This was consented to by Mr. Latham on behalf of the plaintiffs, and the Court made the order by consent according to the notice of motion, with the addition that the defendant is also to have Rs. 300 monthly, the same to be charged against her share, and that the Commissioner (Mr. Fox) is the person before whom the debts are to be proved. Costs of the motion to be paid out of the estate.

Some discussion took place as to the costs of the defendant's Counsel, when the question was referred to the taxing Master to decide whether she is to be allowed the costs of two Counsel out of the estate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE RAMKRISHNA, ALIAS KISSONDAS NUNDOO.

Mr. Pherozsha asked that a day be fixed for the hearing of the case, which is on the unopposed list, the insolvent being confined in Jail.

The Commissioner ordered the matter to be set down after any part-heard case or the case of any insolvent in Jail.

RE SHAMJEE SOJPALL.

Mr. Telang for the insolvent asked for further time to file the schedule on the ground that the accounts were long and complicated. The petition was filed on the 3rd ult.

The Commissioner granted a month's further time.

RE PESTONJEE JAMSETJEE KAJEE.

Mr. Pherozsha, on behalf of an opposing creditor, Bomonjee Framjee, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution.

The Commissioner said the insolvent appeared to have done nothing since filing his petition and schedule, and therefore dismissed the petition.

RE IBRAHIM RAJUB.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed and was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities were as follow:—Cadur Mahomed, a firewood dealer, Rs. 1,437 William Price, a clerk, Rs. 1,886. Beerdas Topun, Rs. 7,665. Sewram Darkoojee a gardener, Rs. 2 185. Soonderjee Govindjee, a merchant, Rs. 1,101. Allybhoy Meeakhan, a padlock repairer, Rs. 498. Ismail Soobhan, a butcher, Rs, 12,280. Cursetjee Rustomjee, a merchant, Rs. 31,583, was granted a final discharge.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Cook; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq; Dr Hewlett: the Hon'ble Mahomed Alli Rogay; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V N Mandlik; Rugonath Narayen Khote; Santaram Narayen. Esq The Municipal Commissioner and Mr Walton were also present.

The first business before the meeting was an application for sanction to the payment of Rs 114-1-10, being the amount of increased rent for the sweepings ground at Chimboor near Coorla, from the 1st August 1874 to the 31st January 1875.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that by an omission no provision had been made for this sum in the Budget for 1874, but under the lease on which the ground was held increased rent commenced from the 1st of August last.

Sanction to the payment was granted.

The Secretary to the Council then read the following letters from Dr. Blaney:—

Bombay 1st December 1874.

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

SIR,—As I purpose leaving Bombay this morning to look at the system adopted at Nassick for the disposal of the night-soil and street sweepings, I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Town Council this evening. May I solicit the favour of your placing the accompanying reply to Mr. Walton's remarks on a letter of mine that recently appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, before the Council at to-day's meeting?—I have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Member of the Town Council.

When the Town Council held its meeting on Tuesday last I was knocked over with fever, and thus lost the opportunity of hearing some strictures of the Municipal Engineer on a newspaper correspondence regarding the level of the water in the Vehar Reservoir. I trust the Council will permit me to offer this reply.

Mr. Walton admits the correctness of the statement made in my letter to the *Bombay Gazette* as to the cause of the existing deficiency of the height of water in the Vehar Reservoir, but combats the reason I gave as to why it has been reduced. While we agree that the float boards were not lowered in 1874, we disagree as to the reason why they were not lowered. I stated in my letter that the waste-weir at Vehar was not in 1874 considered so safe as it was in 1873, hence the float boards to increase the height of water in the reservoir were not put down. To this statement it is objected that no fears were entertained by the Municipal Engineer regarding the safety of the weir, whether the boards were up or down; but if the float boards were lowered, and "if the water in the lake overtopped the dams they might be very much damaged," on that account the boards were not put down.

I will allow my statement to be thus far corrected that it mattered little so far as the safety of the weir was concerned whether the float-boards were used or not in 1874, and will even go further than Mr. Walton by pointing out to the Council what Mr. Walton has not pointed out, viz, that as the Tulsi water is now received into Vehar, the length, and probably also to some extent the strength of the Vehar water weir, are less than they should be for dealing with the conjoined supply of both reservoirs. But as regards the weakness of the works connected with the waste-weir there can I think be no doubt in the minds of the Council; certainly there are none in mine, but as this is only an opinion it may be taken for what it is worth. It is true that Mr. Walton says "the stability of the waste-weir as built by Conybeare remains intact, and its condition does not in my opinion (and in the opinion of many other Engineers who have visited it) offer any grounds, however slight, to fear its perfect stability, but the proposal no spend Rs. 10,000 on the repairs of the works connected with the weir, renders it apparent that something considerable is about to be done, and, as far as I know and believe, it is all know of any substantial work that is about to be undertaken. Judging the work by the proposed outlay and remembering that there is no ornamental or decorative work about a waste-weir, there is reason to suppose that the works at the weir are to be strengthened and made more secure than they now are.

I should be very glad indeed to be able to hold the Vehar waste-weir in the same high estimation as Mr. Walton. I have known that weir from the time when it was a dry gully, and in view of the history of the works as well as what I have since seen of it, I cannot do so. The foundations of this were, as originally built by Mr. Conybeare, of some bodily clay, were not carried to rock. We have this fact on the authority of Colonel Tulloch. Very soon after the lake had first filled, it was found necessary to protect this perfectly stable weir with an apron faced with ashlar, extending the whole length of the weir and for perhaps 100 feet or more into the valley (*If know this apron is nor square and that it is curve inwards or towards the weir at the southern end*) upon the stability of the apron depends the stability of the Island weir, it must be so, or Government, and the Municipality of that day would never have permitted so great an expenditure of money as was required to build this monster "apron." During the monsoon of the present year, and when the water in the Vehar reservoir considerably augmented by the Tulsi water, was running over the weir at its maximum height, there were some doubts regarding the front of the apron, and I thought it my duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Council. Of course I could only state my views as a layman, and as they were supported by men of enlarged experience, I thought I should not be doing my duty as a member of the Town Council if I failed to draw attention to what I then considered and still consider to be a very important matter. Whether my representations have exercised any influence in getting the sum of Rs. 10,000 budgeted for "repairs to the waste-weir," I do not know; but when the Budget came before the Council, it gave me much pleasure to see this item of "repairs" in its place, and I then took occasion to tell the Council that in my opinion the money would be well spent, and I thought that the grant should be allowed to pass. Then as now I trusted the Engineer that good and substantial repairs would be executed, and in proof of this I asked for no plans, estimates, and quantities of the work.

Mr. Walton has taken pains to distinguish between Mr. Conybeare's waste-weir (the original weir) and Mr. King's addition to it (the apron) from this it might be supposed that when Mr. Walton and I are writing about the waste-weir at Vehar we are not quite agreed as to the particular work referred to, I beg to remind the Council that when I represented the condition of the weir at Vehar, I stated distinctly that if any damage was being done to the works at the weir it was to Mr. King's apron and the surrounding surface and not to Mr. Conybeare's weir. When writing in the *Bombay Gazette* for the information of the general readers I used the word weir to include the entire work. The distinction which Mr. Walton draws as to the particular part of the work on which the sanctioned money to be expended, is too fine to be appreciated, but, speaking it is the Vehar waste-weir that is to be repaired.

Mr. Walton says that the reason which induced him to apply for a sanction of Rs. 10,000 for "repairs to the waste-weir and the waste-weir channel," was made not to provide means for strengthening the waste weir but to supply such repairs as the waste-weir required and he adds it would be very shortsighted, not to keep this work in repair. I propose to spend a sum of money upon it which will I have little doubt put the question relating to this weir at rest for a very long time. If the weir is not to be "strengthened" any way as the Engineer says it is not, then I confess that Engineering is sometimes an inscrutable mystery. The Council may however find safety in the words of Mr. Walton, which I have taken the liberty to italicise. The question relating to the weir (its safety, I presume is the only question) will be set at rest for a very long time. And this is the point for which I have all along been contending. I would however venture as a layman to express my fears that the waste-weir, if of a very large reservoir built upon no foundation, can scarcely be regarded as a work affording the utmost possible security against failure, and this in face of the fact of the undue pressure to which the Tulsi water exercises upon that foundationless weir, is very much like placing an extra burden upon an already sufficiently loaded donkey.

Mr. Walton says he "ordered the float boards at the weir not to be putdown in 1874, not because he considered the Vehar dams unsafe, but, if the water in the lake overtopped them, they might be very much damaged." This embraces the disputed point between Mr. Walton and myself. I confess that in endeavouring to shield myself against the suspicion of ignorance or stupidity, Mr. Walton holds me at a great disadvantage, nevertheless I have a few words to say in self defence. As a matter of fact the float boards at the waste-weir used in 1873 and disallowed in 1874, the effect of this was to increase the level of water in the reservoir by at least a foot in the former year over the latter, and, as a consequence a little more pressure was gained during the eight dry months as well as probably a little purer water. No damage occurred to the dams from the "overtopping" of the water in 1873, at least no report of any such damage has come to the notice of the Council, and no expenditure, so far as I know, has been increased in consequence. Furthermore I never before heard of his danger of the water overtopping the dams in consequence of the float boards being put down. Writing still as a layman, it does seem reasonable to suppose that the float boards were provided for a good purpose—practically they give about one month's supply, but about the quantity of storage I will say nothing, and in calculating their height above the weir, allowance was made for the danger to which Mr. Wolton alludes. If it were not so, and if the float boards are worse than useless, the Municipality is to be pitied for this further instance of inexcusable Engineering. There is but little fear of the danger of "overtopping" being increased by the surface ripple or swell of the water, as the dams are all at the southern end of the reservoir and the dash of water does not occur against them during the monsoon. Great satisfaction was expressed in Bombay at the unusually high level at which the water in the Vehar lake stood during last hot season. Apart from the question raised by Mr Walton that we have a three years supply in the Vehar reservoir, as a practical fact in the history of this city, it is generally considered of far more advantage to have a high than a low level of water in Vehar. During the last monsoon season, I had an opportunity of seeing the water in the Vehar lake at its highest level; the float boards were not then put down, but as far as my observation went the top of the dams were far enough out of reach of an overflow, even if the boards were down. But upon this point I have no accurate data. The question arises, however, whether the boards cannot be put down towards the close of the season without incurring any risk at all.

It was with all the foregoing clearly in my mind, that I wrote my letter to the *Bombay Gazette* pointing out the weakness of the waste-weir.

In speaking of the loss of pressure resulting from the lower level of the water in the Vehar reservoir in consequence of the float boards not being put down, Mr. Walton admits the fact but describes this loss of pressure as "inappreciable" I have already said that it is four at least, during all the dry months. Now "inappreciable" is a very unhappy word to use to define a definite quantity. I admit its comprehensiveness, but it teaches nothing and tells nothing while it conceals something, and there are some people who think that the actual pressure at the different foot levels of the water in the Vehar lake should be accurately known. Mr. Walton would not himself wish the public to believe that it is "inappreciable" all the way down to zero of the guage. The city has undoubtedly lost pressure by the lower level of the water in the Vehar lake in 1874, and with the loss of pressure there has also been a loss of quantity. We have now more than 12 days supply that the Vehar main is overtaxed, and if it is overtaxed by being drawn upon, every addition that could be made to it and has not been made hits a loss.

At the elementary instruction in Hydrostatics which Mr Walton offered to the Council was given in his remarks upon my letter in the *Bombay Gazette*, it might be supposed by the public who have seen Mr. Walton's remarks that I intend to be told how a one inch pipe behaved when connected with a river or a tank. I am always thankful for mercies however small, and for information however grained. It is scarcely worthwhile to discuss the question of the present occasion; a mere denial of the impeachment that I do not know a one inch pipe will deliver more water than a 2 inch pipe is scarcely sufficient to shield myself against public reproach, and I am reluctantly, most reluctantly compelled to prove my acquaintance with simple Hydrostatic laws by referring to a series of articles written between 18 months and two years ago in the leading columns of the *Bombay Gazette* on the water supply question of the city in which I endeavoured to defend the existing supply system. In those articles will be found stated all the facts which Mr. Walton brought before the Council and a great many more.

Upon the whole, although the trouble of preparing this reply has devolved upon me during illness, I think it is a matter for congratulation that the discussion on our water supply has been provoked. Always a question of the first importance in an Indian city where water is the chief, if not the only beverage of the people,the public cannot know too much about the works upon which the very life of the city depends, and this discussion is well calculated to throw light upon the matter.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Member of the Town Council

Byculla, 1st Dec. 1874.

The Chairman suggested that as the paper was now a public document, it should be referred to Mr. Walton for reply.

Most of the members present were of opinion that as Mr. Walton had already expressed his opinion on the subject, a reply was unnecessary.

Mr. Walton said he thought he had already given sufficient explanation to show that the repairs to the waste-weir were not proposed by him on account of any fear as to the immediate safety of the weir. The proposed work was simply a backing to Mr. King's Apron. He considered the weir quite safe although he admitted that if the Apron was not kept in repair, in course of time the stability of the weir might be attacked, but this was a consequence which would be the loss of every structure in creation if not kept in repair. Then, although Dr. Blaney might deride at the possibility of the dams being overtopped, such a contingency had been considered possible by men whose professional positions entitled their opinions to be accepted with respect. Mr. Walton also said that this contingency was not asserted by him in his former explanation on this subject to be the Council as the sole reason why the float boards were not put down. The reason was simply this that as the lake contained up to waste-weir level 3 years supply, it was not expedient for the sake of a few extra days supply to run any risk to obtain it, especially when in comparison with the quantity already stored, the addition would represent so small a fraction. As regards the loss of pressure, he repeated that the loss of one foot of head in the lake would be almost unfelt in the distribution of the supply to Bombay, and this fact could be easily seen by figures.

The other points in the Doctor's letter Mr. Walton did not feel in any way called upon to refer to, unless the Council required a reply to the whole.

After a short discussion, it was proposed by Mr Santaram Narayen, seconded by Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and carried, that the Council being satisfied with the explanations verbally given by Mr Walton consider that no action need be taken upon Dr Blaney's communication, and that it be recorded.

Sanction was next granted to the taking up of the following pieces of land for street improvement 2·12 square yards in Shaik Byroom Cumrodeen street; 22·68 square yards in old Hunooman lane; 13,56 square yards in Shaik Abdool Raymon street; 138·69 square yards at Girgaum Backbay.

The following Government resolution No 6,227 of 1874 (Revenue Department) dated 26th November was next read and recorded. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees to the proposal of the Collector of Bombay that from the 1st January next the free tax on Toddy trees should remain at present, and that in addition the sum of Re 1 per tree shall be levied upon all such trees for license to distil. This arrangement is to be in force from the 1st January to the 31st July 1875, when it will be open to revison.

F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secy. to Government."

This concluded the business before the meeting.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 18·5m East. Height of Barometer above the cistern 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	November—1874. 23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·900	·904	·925	·921	·921	·906	·911
Temperature of the Air	76·5	77·3	78·2	78·5	79·6	79·9	78·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	70·2	69·3	68·2	70·0	72·4	72·4	72·5
Dew Point	67·3	65·5	62·6	65·9	69·2	69·2	69·8
Relative Humidity of Air	·735	·677	·625	·665	·711	·700	·745
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole clouded=8.)	3·4	0·0	0·0	4·4	6·0	7·0	5·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	81·7	83·7	87·4	86·9	85·4	85·4	82·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	69·2	70·0	71·0	70·8	73·1	75·0	74·8
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*d*
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 268	Miles. 209	Miles. 297	Miles. 302	Miles. 250	Miles. 215	Miles. 183
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 29th Nov. 82 inches 18 cents.

(*a*) E NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE.
(*b*) NE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N, E.
(*c*) ESE, NE, NW, NNW, N, E.
(*d*) E, NE, WNW, NW, N.
(*e*) ENE, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
(*f*) E, NE, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(*g*) NNE, NE, E, ENE, W, NW, NNW, NNE.

INDIAN MARKETS.

(THE WEEK—*Saturday Evening's Englishman.*)

THE revelations regarding the system of extortion prevailing in the Bombay Municipal Market show how mistaken is the notion that there is any virtue in cleaning and polishing the outside of the platter. As readers of the *Week* must be aware, I have always scouted the idea that the dearness and badness of our market supplies in Calcutta has anything to do with the place in which they are sold. The Bombay denouement confirms this opinion, and shows that corruption may take root and flourish in palatial buildings as vigorously as in hovels; and possibly even marble slabs may fail to scare it away. An early bird, which lately visited our own Municipal Market, has gathered some valuable crumbs of information not unconnected with this important subject. Among them are some secrets not perhaps generally known; and two of them I will now publish for the benefit of the readers of the *Week*.

HOW TO CONVERT LEAN BEEF INTO FAT.

This operation is a very simple one after a little practice. Take a lean piece of beef from one animal, and several pieces of fat from another. Gently separate the connecting membranes from the flesh of the lean piece of beef, taking care to leave sufficient points of attachment; cut the fat into pieces of appropriate size; insert them between the flesh and the membrane; drive well home and trim neatly.

HOW TO INCREASE THE BREADTH OF A SADDLE.

This operation is even more simple than the last, but requires greater strength. Take a saddle of mutton of small, or moderate dimensions, and, having seized it by the flaps with both hands, lift it on to the head, and pull vigorously. Listen attentively for the sound of the yielding fibres, and if you stop at the right moment, you will have a large saddle in the place of a small one, which, nevertheless, will still retain its natural shape, and, if possible, be improved in tenderness.

These are *bona fide* (?) practices of the Calcutta Municipal Market.

INDIAN NEWS.

NEW RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—The Barque Glamorganshire lately landed at Beypore a new kind of wooden sleepers imported from England. These sleepers are to be used for the first time by the Madras Railway, and are to replace the old wooden sleepers obtained in the country. The "pickled sleepers," as the new sleepers are technically termed, are made, we under stand, of dealwood seasoned in tar.—*Calicut Observer.*

REFORM IN THE BARR REGIMENT.—We are glad to hear that the military assistant to the Chief Commissioner has obtained the services of a certain number of Havildars from some of H. M's Native Corps as Drill Instructors to the Barr Sepoys. The Maharajah's sepoys have been a lot of untrained men, notwithstanding that they were of great use to Government in guarding District Treasuries and escorting Treasure thence into Bangalore, &c., but good times have come at last, and under the energetical auspices of the gallant Military Assistant, they are being brought under a regular course of military training, and may yet become as efficient a corps of soldiers, as their brother sepoys in H. M's service. The sowars too are undergoing a new course of instruction in the lance and sword exercises, under the tuition of a Cavalry Officer whose services have been secured for the purpose.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SELLING AND BUYING A MINOR FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION.—One Moyzoodeen and his wife Tarance were charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Friday last with having sold their daughter Pooree, a minor, aged 12 years, and two women, and a man with buying her, for the purpose of prostitution. The circumstances attending the institution of the present charge are these. The husband of the girl being acquainted of the sale and purchase of his wife for the above purpose informed the police, who investigated the matter and brought the offenders to justice. The girl spoke to her mother disposing her for Rs. 16 to the other defendants, and to her buying her again for the same sum, and further to selling her again a second time for a like sum of money to the same parties, who once more took her to the local thannah to have her name registered as a common prostitute, but the police authorities refused to register her on account of her extreme youth. She was subsequently taken away by the police; she was the wife of the first witness, Moteeollah, and was married to him about three or four years ago. The case was adjourned for further hearings.—*Indian Daily News.*

A NEW FIELD FOR COFFEE CULTIVATION.—The Sandwich Islands are the latest rivals we have heard of, as threatening to compete with Ceylon in the production of coffee. We have seen samples of coffee and rice produced near Honolulu, the latter, the food of the natives, being produced in great abundance, while the former was picked off native gardens, without scientific cultivation and prepared in native fashion. As yet there is no pulper in the island, and no European or American of any experience in coffee-planting; and yet the sample produced has been valued by competent local authorities at from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. above Ceylon native, as in fact a coffee very similar to that of Santos or Guatemala. When we mention that the King of the Sandwich Islands, an enlightened native, is very anxious to encourage the introduction of European capital, that forest land is procurable at the rate of 4s. per acre, and that labour and food are supposed to be superabundant, we can fancy Ceylon planters exclaiming, "What a Paradise." But we suspect that pioneering in the Sandwich Islands is not without its difficulties, and in any case there is not much risk from the limited extent of islands of their ever proving serious competitors of Ceylon as a coffee-producing country.—*Ceylon Observer.*

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The report of the Southern India Rifle Association which has just been published, shews that while the receipts have been Rs. 10,643-8-5, the expenditure has been Rs. 11,236-8-1, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 592-15-7. We regret exceedingly to see that the Association is now in debt. No doub

THE FRENCH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

It is so evident that Bismarck is anxiously looking out for any pretext to get up another war between France and Germany, and so certain that France will be quite willing to gratify him when she is ready, that the French army of to-day cannot but be a subject of interest. Now, it is apparent that the French army has made prodigious strides in advance since 1871, and that it is still rapidly improving. Everything is, however, palpably in a state of transition, and were war to be declared to-morrow, the French would be in rather a worse state than they were four-and-a-half years ago. Give them a few years to complete the edifice, and it will be very strong; but if goaded into hostilities before 1878, they will infallibly be beaten. The fact is, the whole of the old system has been broken up; part of it is being replaced by improved component portions, part of it is simply being cleaned, adapted, and adjusted. Still, though each individual constituent is better than it was, the machine is not yet complete and in working order. A good deal has been said by English writers as to the increased professional zeal of the French officers, and in spite of the criticisms of the *vieux grognards*, who are never better pleased than when they can victoriously demonstrate that all is just where it used to be, strangers cannot help being struck by the care with which most of the officers' staffs and regimental officers consulted their maps during the recent autumn manœuvres. The style also in which they discussed professional questions showed that they had given time and thought to their business. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and all spectators must have noticed the calm, quiet manner in which the troops were handled. The appearance and behaviour of both officers and men are very different from what they were formerly. There is an utter absence of *blague*, lounging, and *ton de garnison*. The cafes are no longer thronged at all hours with officers playing dominoes and drinking absinthe; the streets are not as heretofore crowded with uniformed swaggerers; every man in the army exhibits a consciousness that he has serious work on hand. This change is not confined to the military portion of the population, but has affected the whole nation, which seems to have taken its late reverses thoroughly to heart. Another trait in the character of French officers, which is much to their credit, is their teachableness. They are never wearied of trying to adapt their system to the changed conditions of modern war; they never shrink from adopting an improvement because it has been borrowed from the hated Prussians; they are quite frank in acknowledging their former shortcomings. In short they do not attempt to disguise to themselves that they were beaten by the Germans because the latter had a military system which was better than their own. As regards their skill in handing troops there is room for improvement; but the same may be said of British officers, and at our own manœuvres as many, if not more, glaring errors may be perceived as at the manœuvres of the 1st and 2nd French corps. The men, though still preserving their old *élan*, are steady and well in hand. The infantry economised their cartridges, fired deliberately, and were completely under the control of their officers. The latter seemed to perform the duties of command in a firm yet temperate manner. There was little shouting on their part, notwithstanding General de Cissey's recent criticisms on that point, and still less chattering on the part of the men. Formerly French soldiers were like magpies. The officers and men are evidently on good terms with each other, and that old democratic readiness to swear at *les epaulettes* has a good deal died out. In outward marks of discipline great progress has been made. Not only do the soldiers salute any officer whom they may pass, but a private pays the same compliment to a corporal, a corporal to a sergeant, and so on. The eye of a foreign military man is no longer hurt by seeing officers and soldiers associating with each other when off duty; though now, owing to the presence in the ranks of the one-year volunteers, there would be some excuse for such a breach of etiquette.

I certainly saw five or six privates, apparently volunteers, eating their breakfast at an hotel frequented by the officers, but they waited till the room was nearly empty.

There is very little drunkenness, while crime is punished much more severely than with us. The most common offence is "une reponse inconvenante." The "duxieme" portion practically only serve six months; there were several of them in the infantry regiments—which alone receive them—at the last manœuvres, and they seemed perfectly fitted to take their place in the ranks. The French are very quick at picking up drill, and are essentially a military as well as a warlike race, whereas we are warlike enough, but are far from being military. Fancy Cardwell's "men" being fit to take their place in the ranks five months after joining! The one year volunteers, in spite of all that has been asserted to the contrary, are to a certain extent a valuable addition, though in some respects they have fallen short of what was expected of them. With few exceptions they positively decline to prolong their service for more than one year, though pretty sure of promotion if they did so. If they pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the twelve months, they receive the brevet of *sous-officer* in the territorial Army. If they stop two years they obtain the brevet of officer in the same force, while if they voluntarily place themselves as regards length of service on the same footing as ordinary soldiers, they are certain to rise. The bait, however, will not take, and the object of the volunteers seems to be to discharge their obligations to the State at the least possible cost to themselves. On the other hand, they are very assiduously trained during their year of service, and seem to profit by their instruction, much more, probably, than their less highly educated comrades. The presence in the military forces of the country in case of a war of thousands of young men, capable, with a very little practice, of becoming good sergeants and officers, is undoubtedly a great advantage. There is, however, at the present moment a great dearth of good non commissioned officers, and this dearth is a source of weakness which the authorities are vainly trying to remove. Their endeavours have hitherto been fruitless.

First of all the Assembly passed a law guaranteeing non-commissioned officers who served twelve years a civil appointment on discharge. This produced no effect, and a slight addition was then made to the pay of non-commissioned officers, but this step was equally in vain. The boots and clothing of the men are good, and the infantry look fairly smart. The latter, however, are still overloaded, and I learn with satisfaction that their burden is to be diminished. As regards *physique* there is little fault to be found. The French soldier looks *bien nourri*, and on joining is undoubtedly more of a man than the British recruit. The reason is obvious; the Frenchman, with few exceptions, does not join the army till over twenty: the British recruit, whatever he may say to the contrary, is seldom eighteen when he enlists, and very frequently a year younger. If a hundred average French soldiers were matched against as many average British recruits, both lots being under one one year's service, the French would carry off the palm as regards muscular strength, and would be found more fit to undergo the hardships of war.

The infantry are decidedly the best arm in the French service, and also the one which has made most progress during the last three years. The cavalry are slovenly as regards the appearance of horses and equipments, and very unequally mounted. The heavy cavalry have good strong large horses as a rule, but half the light cavalry horses are sorry jades, not up to the weight they carry and incapable of going through a hard day's work. The officers, especially in the *Chasseurs a cheval*, are smart and most gentlemanlike men, and seem attentive to their duties. In manœuvring, however, they have much to learn. Their reconnaissance work is timidly executed and patrols do not venture far enough from the main body. As to taking part in the actual battle, the French cavalry have quite abandoned the idea. The artillery is almost as slovenly in appearance as the cavalry, and not mobile. It is true the guns are underhorsed both as regards number and quality, still the slowness with which batteries change position and come into action is without excuse. At the recent manœuvres the engineers kept as much in the background as does that arm at our own. The staff is remarkably quiet, and the same may be said of the generals. There was none of that wild dashing about the field which may be witnessed when British troops are collected. The outline of the operations appeared to have been arranged beforehand, and once the action had begun, there was little interference with the commanders of regiments, battalions and companies. It is intended that in future staff-officers shall periodically revert to regimental duty, as is the custom in our own and the German service. The result will be a great increase of practical knowledge on the part of the staff, and an augmented sympathy between it and the rest of the army.

The great difficulty which the French will have to contend with in case of a war will be concentration. Each corps will be under the new system quickly mobilised, but it may be doubted whether a large force can be gathered on the frontier within the requisite time. The army is necessarily scattered all over France, and, unfortunately, many of the railways are single lines. A most carefully prepared military time-table, and simple, yet well-thought-out arrangements to prevent the clashing of different *corps d'armee* are indispensable. If this matter has been neglected, everything else goes for nothing.

When the system now being introduced is perfected the Germans will find France a formidable adversary. But it is hardly likely that Bismarck will wait till his enemy is ready; and he has shown diabolical astuteness in drawing his foe into a quarrel. The French are aware of their danger, and thoroughly appreciate the importance of gaining time. Still the nation is high-spirited, Prussia scientifically insolent and provocative, and any moment France may find herself at war.—*Vanity Fair.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with and other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especialy high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A COLONEL.

At Edinburgh Police Court on Wednesday morning, a person of gentlemanly appearance, who was addressed as "Colonel," and designated as Wm. Cadell, residing at Buckingham Terrace, was brought before Bailie Howden, charged with breach of peace. As the complaint had been read over to him on the previous day, the Clerk only indicated the nature of the offence; but the Colonel, apparently dissatisfied with that arrangement, requested to hear again the charge preferred against him. After an amusing colloquy between the accused and several of the officials, the libel was read. It set forth that the Colonel had created a disturbance at Clyde Street and in the Police Office at an early hour the previous morning. The Colonel objected to the case being proceeded with, on the ground that his legal adviser was not present; but when it was proposed to adjourn further hearing to the end of the week, he manifested great anxiety to have the evidence heard at once. Two police officers deposed that on the morning in question they took the accused into custody for having shouted, bawled, and otherwise annoyed the people resident in the house of Mrs Scott, Clyde Street. Other evidence of a corroborative nature having been led, the turnkey of the look-up said that when placed in a cell, the prisoner behaved in an outrageous manner, breaking twelve panes of glass in the window. At the desire of the Colonel, the medical officer of police was examined, the burden of his evidence being that the accused had assured him that his conduct had been occasioned by smoking a cigar which contained opium. The doctor added that he was familiar with the symptoms of over indulgence in drink, and these he had detected in the present case. The accused asked whether the Court would wait until his friend Mr Macdonald came in wig and gown; but this request being refused, he desired leave to make a statement, for which purpose five minutes were allowed him. On receiving this permission, he attentively examined the face of the Court clock, calling the attention of those present to the fact that it was one minute past eleven o'clock. It was his understanding, he said, that he was not to be fined or imprisoned for that little amusement of his—in fact, he was satisfied he should receive a brilliant acquittal. If his Worship judged he was not, however, in accordance with his wishes, he believed he could appeal to the Court of Session, and if that Court confirmed his Worship's decision, he believed he could appeal to the House of Lords. (Laughter.) What he wished to state was that he had been treated in a most outrageous way for an officer and a gentleman, as well as a British subject. (Renewed laughter.) He wished to give a full account of what had taken place, as it would save him the trouble of writing out a long statement to the Home Secretary, that would have to be put on paper and forwarded through the usual channel. (Loud laughter.) He went on to say that the had been vilely treated by the whole of the police officials with whom he had come in contact, but particularly by one with a slew eye and a Jesuitical expression of countenance—(laughter)—who was, he believed, the son of an official of higher rank. The matter would not be settled, however, until Lieutenant Linton had been removed from the force. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, he believed, of whom his Worship was a distinguished member (Bailie Howden—"I am much obliged for the compliment"), had something to do with the management of the jail and the management of the police, of which his Worship was a proud ornament. (Laughter.) He believed also that his Worship had served at the bar for thirty years—(laughter)—not the regular professional bar, perhaps—(renewed laughter)—but had his Worship entered that abler branch of the profession, he had no doubt that the genuine and flowing wig would by this time have adorned his intellectual and judicial person. (Roars of laughter.) The Fiscal—Stop him. The accused—I have another minute. (Continued laughter.) The Colonel then exhibited the remains of a hat, saying that it was proof positive of the treatment to which he had been subjected in the house at Clyde Street. (Laughter.) What remained for him now to do was to explain why he came to be near that place, for he had not the pleasure of Miss Polly Scott's acquaintance. (Continued laughter.) As he was walking along the street, he heard some one singing "Hold the Fort." What would his Worship have done had he been there, or what would "Spanky"—(laughter)—have done in the pantomime, the name was Mr Sankey, of Boston—have done under the circumstances? When ejected into the middle of Clyde Street, his hat, which he again produced, was in a smoother condition than now; and, when new, it cost him five-and-twenty bob. At this point the accused was reminded that the prescribed time had expired, and a request for a minute longer being entirely disregarded, he thanked his "Lordship, the great Chief-Justice of Scotland"—(laughter)—for his sympathy and kindness in this matter, and begged to wish him a very good day. (Renewed laughter.) He then resumed his seat, remarking that he supposed he might return to private life, and adding, in a deep-toned voice, "I pause for a reply." (Renewed laughter) The Bailie remarked that the Colonel would have to pay more for his amusement than he evidently anticipated, and fined him in £3, 3s., with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment. The Colonel, in an excited manner, asked whether he could suspend the judgment. The prosecutor replied that an appeal could be made afterwards; and the Colonel, in leaving the dock, said, "Yes, I will appeal."—*Scotsman*, Oct. 24.

THE LAWS OF VINGT-ET-UN.

(Agreed to by the Editors of Bell's Life and the Field.)

1. Determination of Deal.—When the players have taken their seats, one of them must be deputed to shuffle the pack, and (after having it cut by the player to his right) to deal a card face upwards to each player in rotation, beginning to his left. The player to whom the first ace comes has the deal. When he is out (see Law 17) the deal proceeds in rotation to the player on his left.

2. Shuffling.—When the deal has commenced only the dealer and the pone have a right to shuffle. The dealer has a right to shuffle last. The cards remaining undealt may not be shuffled, but only those presented to the dealer by the pone, when the pack is exhausted.

3. Cutting.—In cutting at least four cards must be separated, and at least four left in the bottom packet.

4. If a card is exposed in cutting or in re-uniting the cut packets, or if there is any confusion of the cards the pack must be re-shuffled and cut again.

5. Dealing.—The cards must be dealt face downwards one at a time to each player in rotation, beginning with the player to the dealer's left.

6. If two cards are dealt together to one player the mistake may be rectified before a third card is dealt, But if a third card is dealt before the error is discovered, the player who has a surplus card, having looked at his hand, must reject one card and give it face downwards to the pone.

7. If the dealer deals himself two cards together and then deals third, the pone must draw a card at random from the dealer's hand.

8. If—If a card is exposed in dealing, the player may keep it or reject it. If the dealer exposes of his own cards he must keep it.

9. If—Drawn cards must be dealt one at a time, face upwards on the table. Each player in rotation must be content before the next can draw a card.

10. If—If two drawn cards are dealt together, the player may keep either or both. If he keeps only one, he cannot draw another card. The rejected card is given to the pone.

11. If—If the dealer in drawing gives himself two cards together he must keep them both.

12. If—If a player is missed in dealing or drawing, he may have his hand completed from the top of the pack, or may throw it up.

13. Bottom Cards.—The bottom card after the pack is cut must not be dealt or drawn [Brulet is not now played.]

14. Faced Cards.—If there is a faced card in the pack it must be rejected and given to the pone.

15. Doubling.—The dealer has a right to double. If he doubles, he must announce his intention before dealing a second card to any player.

16. Selling the Deal.—Should the dealer sell his deal, the buyer deals, but without changing his seat. When the buyer is out (see Law 17) the deal reverts to the player to the left of the seller.

17. Dealer, How Out.—If a player (not the dealer) holds a natural vingt-et-un, it puts the dealer out, except (a) it is the first hand of the deal; or (b) the dealer also has a natural.

Note.—Sometimes by agreement the dealer has a given number of deals, *e.g.*, he deals the pack twice out. If, when the pack is a second time nearly exhausted, he has cards left with which to commence a deal, he is entitled to complete the deal.

18. Staking.—Each player is bound to place his stake in front of him, distinct from his other counters or coins, before any one receives a second card.

19. Pairs.—A player or dealer having a pair dealt may draw on each card separately. If the first card drawn is of the same denomination, or if the first and second cards drawn are of the same denomination as the pair first dealt, the player may go on three or on all four cards. Tenth cards only pair with tenth cards of the same denomination (*i. e.*, kings with kings, and so on).

20. If.—If a player draws on cards separately which do not pair, he pays the dealer on each hand.

21. Tie.—Ties pay the dealer, except the dealer and a player each has a natural vingt-et-un, when the two cancel, and neither receives from nor pays to the other. Ties of drawn vingt-et-un pay the dealer (see Law 28).

Note.—Naturals are usually turned up as soon as dealt, but dealer need not pay a natural until after he has looked at his own hand, as he also may hold a natural.

22. Overdraws.—Overdraws pay the dealer at once, and do not have to pay double if the dealer has a drawn vingt-et-un.

23. Dealer's Hand.—When all the players have stood or drawn, the dealer must expose his hand, face upwards, on the table.

24. Dealer Overdrawing.—If the dealer overdraws he pays all the players, except those who have overdrawn.

25. Claim on Dealer.—A player having a claim on the dealer is bound to expose his hand to satisfy the dealer of the correctness of the claim. If a player mixes his cards with those thrown up without first exposing them, he must pay the dealer.

26. Cards Thrown up.—Cards thrown up need not be exposed, and the pone should not look at them.

27. Vingt-et-un, How Paid.—A vingt-et-un (whether natural or drawn) is paid twice the stake, or, if the dealer doubled, four times the stake (but see Law 21).

Note.—Sometimes by agreement a natural is paid three or four times the stake, or six or eight times if the dealer doubled.

28. If.—If a player or the dealer goes separately on a pair of aces, and draws a tenth card, or goes separately on a pair of tenth cards, and draws an ace, the vingt-et-un ranks as a drawn vingt-et-un, and not as a natural.

29. The Pone.—The player to the right of the dealer must act as pone, and must collect and shuffle the used cards (called making them). When the pack is exhausted (see Law 13), he must present the made cards to the dealer and cut them.

30. Aftercomers.—The place of an aftercomer is decided by the pone dealing from the made cards, one card between each of the players commencing to his left. The aftercomer takes the place where the first ace falls, or, if there is no ace dealt in the round, where the highest card falls.

31. Incorrect Packs.—If the pack is found to be incorrect, imperfect, or redundant, the hand in which the discovery is made is void. All preceding hands stand good

A FENCING TOURNAMENT IN YEDO.

By Government permission.] [From the middle of the 4th month.

ASSAULT OF ARMS!

Carried on on the site of the former Osumi *yashiki*,* adjoining the Jed-zoun Street, on the upper part of the Kanda River.

Now, this Assault of Arms is to be as follows:—To choose out and collect together gallant *Samurais* of renowned name; to make a temporary place for practice, with a boundary of similar nature to a wrestling ring; to decide correctly victory and defeat; and in the large number of bouts, to determine the sword play. We have lately obtained the permission of the Government, and laid out the preparations for the kind attendance of all the gentry; and we earnestly beg both old and young men and women, high and low, without any distinction, to come the whole day long to look on.

Regulations.

I. The price of entry is fixed at ¼ *bu* (1 *bu* about 1s 1d.) alike for one hour or for the whole day, according to the pleasure of the spectators.

II. It is requested that persons who wish to enter the lists will send in their cards beforehand, on the previous day. This is for fear of disarranging the fixed pairs of combatants.

III. It is decided that this is to last for about 10 days, when the respective grades of skill will be determined†

IV. Practice in fencing is limited to the time from 6 to 10 a.m.

V. The sum of £300 cash is requested as fee for the loan of accoutrements.

(Signed) Nashiwari Riyoto, Originator of the Assembly.
(Signed) Dogiai Kore, Superintendent.

Such was the announcement by which it was made known to the good folk of Yedo, in the month of April, 1873, that a famous fencing-master of that city would give a display of swordsmanship for the benefit of the populace. And right well was the invitation responded to, for the Japanese are truly a sight-seeing race; anything in the way of novelty or amusement is sure to claim a large share of their attention. Let us mingle with the expectant crowd, as they enter the roughly-built shanty of bamboos and mats, wherein are to take place those feat, of arms they have come to witness.

The building (though it is hardly deserving of that name) is square in shape, and capable of holding some 1,000 or more persons. A gallery runs all round it, and just over the entrance are three small "boxes," decked with white hangings, on which appears conspicuously the crest of the Master of Fence. In one of these boxes are seated some half-dozen guardians of the peace, in the shape of Yedo policeman, clad in sombre garments of foreign make, remarkably ill-fitting and adorned with a little red braid. These gentry wear on their heads badly-shaped cocked hats, made of felt, the colour of which harmonises with that of their other abiliments, and long cudgels complete their equipment. In the other boxes are seen some gentlemen, evidently of a well-to-do class, who are accompanied by several ladies, both old and young, the bright colours of whose dresses quite throw into the shade the policemen aforesaid, or the bourgeois who form the greater portion of the audience, and who are now squatted in the gallery, or else upon coarse mats spread on the ground. In the centre of the building is the ring within which the combatants are to fight it. It is made of earth, thrown up to the height of one foot or so above the level of the ground, and is circular in shape, being marked out, after the manner of a Japanese wrestling-ring, by a number of the cylindrical straw-bags used for holding rice; these are laid down lengthways and half buried in the ground, the space inclosed within them being about six paces in diameter. Above the ring is erected a short of canopy, formed of light wooden frames covered with blue and white paper, supported by four posts planted in the ground just outside the ring. The posts are covered with some cotton cloth wrapped tightly round them, two being pink and two white, alternately. About half-way up each of the pink ones is fastened a rod of white wood, two feet in length, from which hang down curiously-cut strips of white paper, such as are usually seen in Japanese shrines. In the centre of the ring are three little heaps of salt, ranged from east to west; and again, at the eastern and western extremities of the lists, are also placed three more heaps. This is supposed to be efficacious in keeping the combatants from coming to harm in their rough encounters. To the north of the ring, in a little square space separated by a low bamboo barrier from the rest of the audience, sits the fencing-master,—a hale, well-built man, of great muscular power. He is tall—that is, for a Japanese—being about 5 ft. 8 in. in height; his features are well and regularly formed, and his jet-black hair is done up in the old-fashioned Japanese queue. For this worthy by no means panders to the craving for foreign dress and style of dressing the hair that is so rife among his countrymen. A staunch Conservative in politics, and a zealous patisan of the Tokugawa cause, he is determined not to demean himself by decending to any new fangled fashion that he deems unworthy of a Japanese of the old school. Although, former days, he was one of the *Hatamoto*,† or petty nobility of the Court of the *Shogun* (better known to foreigners by the title of "*Tycoon*"), still, since the overthrow of the last of the Tokugawa family, he has not only lost his title, but is absolutely driven to earn his bread by giving lessons to those who still desire to perfect themselves in the old Japanese style of fencing. It is needless to remark that these persons are nearly all of families who, in common with himself, espoused the Tukugawa cause in the recent civil war, and throughout the length and breadth of Japan you would have difficulty in finding any knot of men whose political opinions and general ideas so thoroughly coincide as do those of the master and his pupils. The latter are now seated on mats laid on the ground to the east and west of the ring; they are mostly young fellows of from eighteen to twenty-three years of age, and nearly all wear, ready buckled on, the cuirass, made of slips of bamboo, or of leather, or lacquered leather, used in fencing. All round the place is thronged with a packed pleasure-seeking and laughter-loving audience, together as tightly as well can be. Many of them have brought their food with them, and are busy discussing it, while little waiter-maids from the neighbouring tea-houses run about bearing trays, teapots, cups, &c., to the guests who have honoured their particular houses with orders. The audience indulge in food and drink, and send up clouds of tobacco-smoke to the roof, expressing the while, in free and open language, their opinions as to the various merits of the fencers about to engage; and among the ring of pupils, too, slang and banter, "chaff" and jokes, are the order of the day. Suddenly, at a given signal, one of the attendants advances and claps together two pieces of wood, the audience immediately becomes more comfortably in their places, and the hum of voices is hushed. Four stools are now placed immediately under the posts supporting the canopy above the ring, and upon these stools four worthies seat themselves. These are the masters of the ring, who are in turn succeed to the office of umpire, when the person on whom that duty devolves—and who comes forward with them—grows wearied by moving about the ring. These five men are clad in the loose upper garment and wide trousers of Japanese *samurai*; the umpire and some of the others wear the *kamishimo* or dress of ceremony with wings of hempen cloth, and nearly all have swords in their belts as a sign of their office. They step into the ring and bow to the audience, and one of their number makes a short speech, which is greeted with cheers, a plentiful allowance of "chaff" from some wits in the rear. After they have retired to their places the umpire advances alone, holding a fan, with which he points towards the western extremity of the lists, proclaiming aloud the name of the combatant who is to advance from that side; then turning towards the east, he repeats the ceremony. Forthwith one of the pupils from each side advances towards the ring, and squats down on the boundary-line of it, while the ceremony of announcing the names is once more gone through. Each combatant then rises and moves to the right, just outside the ring, where he is presented with a small lacquered cup filled with water, wherewith to rinse his mouth, after which he returns to his place, and proceeds to don his defensive armour. This consists of a padded helmet with an iron barred visor, and padded flaps to cover the shoulders, which is fastened on the head by long strings of twisted cotton, and a cuirass of leather or of bamboo, the latter fancifully decorated with the owner's crest or device, and which only covers the breast, some padded flaps fastened round the body below the cuirass; and finally, a pair of long padded gauntlets reaching nearly up to the elbow, from which place, as far as the shoulder, the arm is unprotected. The fencing stick is made after the style of the Japanese two handed sword; it is 3 ft. 8 in. in length, and is formed of slips of bamboo firmly bound together. The guard is a circular piece of thick leather, which can slide freely up and down on the hilt, according to the position of the hands. Down the blade of the stick is drawn a cat gut string, to mark the supposed back of the weapon, and all hits must be fairly dealt with the edge. The combatants advance towards the centre of the ring and squat down facing each other their sticks resting on the ground with the points toward the enemy. The umpire stoops down by their side, and watch for the moment when they both draw breath at the same time, springs up and gives the signal by raising his fan. The fencers rise to their feet, and grasping their sticks with both hands, the right hand being next to the guard of the hilt, advance towards each other. Thrust and blow, parry and counter, follow in rapid succession; they close, and each tries to throw his antagonist, then spring apart, standing warily on guard, and so the swordplay goes on till one or other makes a fair hit, that is, either full on the crown of the head ("pear-splitter" stoke), on the side of the body ("breast plate cutter") or on the right-hand gauntlet ("gauntlet" stroke), or else a fair thrust at the throat. The umpire immediately parts them, they rest awhile, and then re-engage, till all four of the pupils have had their turn, and so wins the battle. The defeated champion retires from the ring, while his vanquisher squats down at his proper side of the lists and removes his helmet. The umpire opens his fan, waves it over the winner, and proclaims aloud his name, whereupon the successful competitor bows, and is then pulled down amongst his comrades. The names of the next pair of swordsmen are now read out from the printed list kept by the fencing-master, and the same ceremonies having been gone through, the second round is fought out.

This continues in rapid succession, to the great glee of the audience, who clap and shout at any remarkably well-contested round, and perhaps, at the end of such, a coat or other garment is flung into the ring, to be redeemed afterwards with a small present of money to the winner. Large placards, too, are brought in and read out; they are to the effect that such and such a person has made a present to the master of a sum of money, a tub of *saké*, or some other equally acceptable gift. The master is evidently a favourite with the Yedo populace, for as the day goes on presents pour in more quickly, till sometimes there are as many as half-a-dozen or so to be acknowledged at the same time, The placards are afterwards hung up round the building.

A young lady, not over remarkable for beauty, now enters the lists. She is dressed in male costume, has a white handkerchief bound round her head, and bears in her hand a bamboo stick shaped so as to represent a halberd, in the use of which weapon ladies of good family generally used in olden times to take lessons. This stick is about seven feet long, and is curved at the end, to represent the sword blade fixed upon the real weapon. She wears no armour, and merely exhibits by herself her skill in the use of the deadly implement. Unheeding the derisive applause, and the cries of "There's a beauty!" "Mind you don't get beaten," &c., with which she is freely assailed, she goes through her evolutions, and is finally bailed as a conqueror by the umpire. She then retires, and another lady comes forward, dons cuirass, gloves, and helmet, and advances to encounter one of the pupils, who is armed with a sword. She delivers quick thrusts at him with her halberd, and cuts his legs; he endeavours to dash inside her guard, and close. It is no use, however; the lady is evidently the better fencer and the discomfited youth retires crest-fallen, while his fair antagonist is proclaimed mistress of the field.

A new weapon is now introduced, called the *kusari gama*, or "chain-sickle." This consists of a short stick, in the end of which, and at right angles to it, is fastened a small blade some four or five inches long, which is carefully wrapped round with cloth to prevent accidents. This is the shape of the ordinary grass-sickle used by the Japanese peasantry. To the top of the stick is also attached a three-feet rope, with a leathern ball at the end of it, which is supposed to represent a chain connected with a ball of iron. The fencer who bears this also carries in his belt a short dirk. The other is armed with the ordinary long sword, and comes on valiantly to the attack; but his opponent skilfully whirls the ball around him, trying to entangle the sword-blade, and then locks in to catch his antagonist's helmet with the hook of the sickle and drag him down. Once he succeeds, but has to spring back again to avoid a heavy blow from the sword, and so for that time they are quits. Finally, however, by a dexterous turn of the wrist, he brings down the ball full on the other's head, and so wins the first bit. In the next round, the swordsman has the best of it, and the combat eventually ends in a draw.

After this, various other feats of arms are displayed, such as fencing with both the long sword and a short dirk, sword against spear, &c.; and by this time, the pairs of combatants, having fought out their several rounds, and evening coming on, the master gives the signal for the general mêlée, or "gempei," as it is styled, from the names of the two families of Gen and Hein or *Minamoto*, and *Taira* whose struggle for supremacy in the twelfth century so filled Japan with slaughter and bloodshed. The pupils all disappear to arm for the great event, while the stools are removed from the lists, and the masters of ceremonies, the assistant-teachers, and the attendants take their places round the ring, with fencing-sticks in their hands, to direct the combat and determine how the day goes. Two drums are now produced, decorated respectively with white and red loops of cloth, the colours of the two parties. These drums are banged vigorously by their holders, and when the drumming has ceased, a youngster steps forth with a huge conch-shell, into which he blows with all his might. By this time the fencers are ready, and they file in towards each extremity of the lists, the *Gen* to the west and the *Hei* to the east. Each one bears fixed on the top of his helmet a small piece of wood, from the centre of which rises a tiny crest of paper, the colour of which is white for the *Gen* and red for the *Hei*; they are all armed merely with the long sword. Three of each party advance into the lists, while on both sides a second rank of five men forms behind these, just outside the ring. Two umpires, from the left and the right, come into the middle; at a signal they spring aside, and the six swordsmen rise and dash at one another. After a short scuffle, the *Hei* are borne backward to their end of the ring, when their second rank rush forward with a yell, and drive the victorious white crests pell-mell before them. The second rank of the *Gen* then charge up in like manner, and the sixteen combatants engage fiercely, striking with all their might, without attempting to guard. The two drums are again set going, the conch-shell chimes in too, and, these with the "clackety-clack" of the rattling bamboo-sticks produce a fearful din. The spectators stand up in their places and yell and shout as either side seems to gain some advantage, though they spring out of the way lightly enough when some two or three of the combatants, locked in a close struggle, roll down from the ring into their midst. But as the fight goes on, and those who have lost their crests, been forced out of the ring, or have received a fair hit on the crown of the head, are set on one side by the umpires, the ranks thin, and the swordsmen keep more and more nearly in the centre of the ring. At last, but one of the *Gen* is left, opposed to some four of the *Hei* party; with a loud shout he throws himself on the weapons of his advancing assailants, and battles bravely for a few moments; then he, too, is overcome, and the victorious *Hei* remain masters of the field. They retire, shouting triumphantly, to their end of the lists, the umpires proclaim aloud the result of the fight, and, then all the combatants retire, to divest themselves of their warlike array.

This concludes the entertainment, and the crowd melts away and streams out at the door, well pleased with the spectacle, and passing many an encomium both upon the master who has so well taught and the pupils who have so well learned the use of the noble weapon which has been styled by one of the old rulers of Japan "the living soul of the *Samurai*."—*Spectator*

* Yas iki, the mension of a Daimiy or nobleman.

† Samurai, a member of the military class or gentry, entitled to wear two swords.

‡ The length of the fencing-sticks is fixed at 3 feet inches.

¶ The last or Tukugawa dynasty of *Shoguns* was founded by Iyéyasu, in 1603 A.D. and ended when the last of the line resigned in 1867, at the time of the civil war against the Mikado's forces.

† The first *Hatamoto* were the retainers of Iyéyasu, ennobled by him. They were 80,000 in number.

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THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

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